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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

The Metropolitan Charities: an Account of the Charitable, Benevolent, and Religious Societies, Hospitals, Asylums, Almshouses, Colleges, Schools, &c., in London and its immediate Vicinity. Pp. 236. London, S. Low.

THIS small but well-filled volume is a great monument of the benevolent disposition of England. It gives the particulars of some twelve hundred humane, charitable, useful, religious, educational, and provident institutions! From the cradle to the grave almost every ill that flesh is heir to appears to have the gratuitous means of alleviation or cure provided by the association of one or more public bodies; and whilst the body is looked to, there are as many societies for the weal of the mind. It would be a curious calculation to make known the total annual expenditure of these laudable charities, which in so many various ways convey blessings among the poor and destitute receivers, and leave satisfaction and happiness in the hearts of the bestowers. With all its evils there is much good in human nature; and it would be a discouraging and injurious thing to inquire too minutely into the springs of vanity or ostentation whence the stream is occasionally derived. We might be aware of strange contradictions in this respect: of laymen the most liberal in public, who were so miserably as never to have parted with a shilling in private, and of clergymen giving advertised and be-lauded hundreds and thousands for the building of churches and support of the noblest charities, who would at the same moment grind families to the dust for non-payment of a poor miserable debt. Let us hope, however, that these instances are rare, and that higher principles urge the vast majority to deeds of kindness and compassion towards their fellow-men.

Mr. Low's publication will be a source of much information to both the selfish, vain-glorious, and the truly generous and Christian. There are many little mistakes in it, which new editions will correct, and they do not interfere materially with the intelligence sought to be conveyed. Had the compiler, for example, been a sedulous reader of the *Literary Gazette* he would have been aware (p. 74) that the Marquis of Lansdowne, and not the Duke of Somerset, was president of the Literary Fund; and (p. 151) that the Rev. W. J. Rodber, named there, and elsewhere, as a leading person in good works, had gone to his reward; &c. &c. We allude to a French institution at p. 120 particularly, because it affords us an opportunity to direct attention to a subject of that description, which we have long intended to bring forward in the *Literary Gazette*, as in a journal, we trust we may without boasting say, that ranks among "the charities of London." The *Eglise Protestante Episcopale Française de Londres* is far less known than it ought to be, either as regards its history, its continued excellence, or its present position. It was established in the chapel of the Old Savoy Palace, Strand, during the reign of Charles the Second, and is now located in Edward Street, Soho Square, a spot so inconvenient and a building so unsuitable that the ministers and vestry have resolved,

with the approbation of the Bishop of London, to apply a portion of their limited funds towards the purchase of a piece of ground and the erection of a new church. But we regret to state that the choice of a more eligible place of worship has been delayed from time to time partly from their inability (among other causes) to meet the cost without trenching too deeply on their small resources.* They have, moreover, felt anxious, whilst providing for their own accommodation, to rear a monument in memory of their persecuted forefathers, the French Protestant refugees, as well as of the protection, hospitality, and generosity, which they sought and found in England, the land of toleration. The church, in which divine service is performed in the French language, according to the liturgy of the church of England, will continue to be a place of worship not only for the scattered remains of the several French Protestant congregations which formerly flourished in the metropolis, but also for the numerous foreigners in London who have no national church here. It should, moreover, be added that a charity-school, in which the daughters of poor descendants of French Protestant refugees are boarded, clothed, and educated, is connected with and partly supported by this church.

They have appealed to the religious world in general to aid in this most desirable design; and a subscription, headed by the Queen Dowager with 20*l.* and the King of the French with 25*l.*, amounting in all to between three and four hundred pounds, has been raised in response to the appeal. But ought such a work to linger in a Christian and merciful community like ours (as demonstrated in the volume before us) for the lack of a few hundreds more? See how interesting is the original cause, how beneficial the constant operation both as regards heaven and earth, and how permanent the effect when the purpose shall be accomplished! In the beginning of the seventeenth century, long before the edict of Nantes (as appears from its archives), this French Protestant congregation existed in London; and it was in July 1661 that it adopted the liturgy of the English church, and had the little chapel in the Savoy granted by the monarch (succeeding the Dukes of Savoy, who built it) for its worship.† In the same year the king further endowed the ministers with 60*l.* a year as a new mark of his royal approbation, which pension is received to the present day. The revocation of the edict of Nantes occurred twenty-five years after this, 21st October, 1685, and 150,000 French families were forced to seek refuge in foreign lands. Of these nearly 80,000 individuals came to England, and about 15,000 of the

* We have had the satisfaction, since the above was put in type, of learning that every facility in their power has been promised for this very desirable object by her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and that a piece of ground is likely to be secured for a site in the space lately cleared at the south end of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury.

† At the charge of three shillings and sixpence annually, to be paid into the Treasury. We may note that our statement respecting this interesting church is from ancient documents, and new to the public. We give it as a curious piece of ecclesiastical history.—*Ed. L. G.*

number took up their abodes in the quarter of the town about Soho Square. The arrival of these refugees could not fail greatly to increase the congregation of the Savoy, especially as many Calvinists conformed to episcopalianism in their adopted country. It is to be remarked also, that the records of the church contain the names, &c., of above 2000 converts from the Romish faith.

The congregation having thus become too numerous for the little chapel, the clergy also rented from the vestry of St. Martin's the Greek church in Crown Street, Soho Square, (formerly Hog Lane,) and moved thither. About 1690, the same increase continuing, they took the church annexed to the Savoy, in Spring Gardens, which was soon after burnt down, and rebuilt at the cost of the Savoy consistory. Until 1734 the service was regularly and simultaneously performed in these three places—the Savoy Chapel, the Greek Church, and that in Spring Gardens; all under the same direction and control. At this time the Savoy fell into such dilapidation that it was obliged to be closed; and there were no funds for its repairs. In 1790 also terminated the occupancy of the Spring Gardens' place of worship; and the French Protestant Church was reduced to the single building in Crown Street, Soho. King George III., ever the friend of religion, had, on ascending the throne, renewed the grant of the Savoy; but their poverty compelled the French to cede their rights therein to the German Protestants in 1773. Finally, in 1822, the Greek Church was given up for that now in use in Edward Street, Soho.

Such have been the vicissitudes and migrations of this establishment, which, it is now hoped, will be enabled to fix itself in a fitting and lasting edifice, through the slight aid that is needed to fulfil the object in view. Whilst we were at war with the continent, the want of more spacious accommodation was not felt; but now, when London is swarming with French and other foreign visitors, it is almost impossible to over-rate the moral and eternal consequences of their having a resort for their sabbaths, and for their instruction at all times, instead of being left to set an example of idleness and dissoluteness, by their necessitated habits, to the population with which they are mixed.

We hope our statement will be heard where it may produce the results we anticipate; and in the hands of the wealthy, the great, and the good, we leave the French Protestant Church—our common friends in the service of God for two hundred years.

But to return from this episode, for a moment, to our book; it is gratifying to remark how very many of the best institutions have sprung up within the last few years. Every year brings forth some plans for the relief of the poor, the succour of the diseased, the instruction of all, the encouragement of self-provision against the time of old age or want. There is hardly a disorder to which the human frame is liable which has not a dispensary, hospital, or other refuge. The ear, the eye, the teeth, the skin, the lungs, the deformed foot, the spine, the glands, &c. &c., have all their

separate asylums where they are humanely and skilfully treated. The only member which seems to have been neglected is the tongue; and why that valuable organ should have been omitted from the category of benevolence, is more than we can guess. Had it nobody to speak for it? no eyes to look to it? no ears to pity it? no lungs to plead for it? did the envious teeth prevent access to its closest neighbour? would not the foot travel for it? or what has been the reason why it alone should have been left to the mercy of slashing empirics and mutilating quacks? Our readers are aware how deep a concern we have taken with respect to the cure of the painful and mortifying affection of stammering; and we need not add that, being perfectly convinced of its susceptibility, in a vast majority of cases, of speedy and effectual eradication, we should rejoice to see an institution for that purpose established among the Charities of London. Multitudes of the poor would be restored to usefulness and comfort through its ministrations.

We should now, however, conclude this desultory review, only (being critical) we must notice that the preface opens under a mistaken idea. "It was (says the writer) the remark of a distinguished foreign traveller, that in England the hospitals were palaces, and the palaces were hospitals. Whatever of sarcasm might be intended by the latter portion of this remark, is far more than counterbalanced by the panegyric implied in the former." Now, it was hardly a "sarcasm," but merely a reference to such palaces as St. James's, which were originally hospitals.

At p. 171, the *Twigg Folly* is not an unapt name for two parochial or charitable schools on the eastern side of London; and the following is so absolutely and genuinely Samaritan, that we feel a pleasure in proclaiming its lowly worth:

"*Field Lane Sabbath School*, 65 West Street, Smithfield: instituted 1841.—In this school, situate in one of the most wretched and demoralised localities in the metropolis, scriptural instruction is imparted (free of any expense) to those who wish to learn, and who, from their poverty or ragged condition, are prevented attending any other place of religious instruction. The school is under the superintendence of the missionary of the London City Mission for this district, and is open on Sundays, and also on Thursday evenings, when the average attendance is about seventy. There are now under instruction upwards of eighty boys and fifty women and girls. It is entirely supported by voluntary contributions."

Letters from America. By J. R. Godley.
2 vols. J. Murray.

WE have been accustomed to so much piquant sauce from and about America, that any thing like plain food will hardly create an appetite and go down. There is, however, a good deal of observable matter in these volumes; and the writer's disposition to speak of the country and the people in a kindly manner, is not only well meant, but calculated to produce beneficial effects in both countries. His preface fully expounds his sentiments and views:

"It must," he says, "be confessed that the tone of most of our English travellers in America is at least unfortunate. While the subjects and the styles are varied according to the opinions and pursuits of the authors—while we have grave books and gay books—books political, statistical, agricultural, and abolitionist—books by Whigs and by Tories, by men and by women—books differing, in short, in

almost every conceivable way—we find but one characteristic common to all, and that is satire. We complain in England of the bad feeling that exists in America towards us: if such be the case, can we be surprised at it? The great mass of Americans know us only through the medium of our popular authors; and the observations of these upon America are not, we must allow, of a nature to conciliate a sensitive and irritable people. Take the books of Americans upon England, the works of Washington Irving, for instance, or those of Willis, Miss Sedgwick, or even Cooper, and compare the spirit and feeling which they evince with that which animates the writings of Hall, Hamilton, Trollope, or Dickens, and I venture to say that the balance of good nature and friendly feeling (with which alone I have now to do) will be found to be infinitely on the side of the former."

Now, wishing with all our hearts to go along with Mr. Godley, it must be apparent that there is complete fallacy in this comparison. In the first place, he forgets the very excellent and kindly work on America of Mr. J. Stuart; and in the next, he gives a list of English authors who have written most disparagingly of American foibles, and contrasts them with the two or three American authors who have shewn the best intentions towards England, whilst almost all the rest of their press is as fierce against us as the *Perfidie-Albionists* of Paris.

He proceeds to tell us:

"Upon many (I may say, upon most) points my opinions are diametrically opposed to those of the great majority of Americans, as regards their religious, political, and social system; and on those points I shall have no scruple in freely expressing myself, any more than in pointing out where they seem to me to afford us an example for imitation. In both their good and their bad qualities they are generally only exaggerations of ourselves; and it is principally because we see the tendencies of our own age and country carried out and developed in America more boldly than at home, that I consider her so interesting a subject of observation to us. Thus in energy, enterprise, perseverance, sagacity, activity, and varied resources—in all the faculties, in short, which contribute to produce what is now technically called material civilisation, and which have always, in a peculiar manner, distinguished the British from the continental Europeans,—there is no disputing the superiority of the Americans to ourselves. Wherever they have a fair field for the exercise of them, they beat us. Their ships sail better, and are worked by fewer men; their settlers pay more for their land than our colonists, and yet undersell them in their own markets; wherever administrative talent is called into play, whether in the management of a hotel, or a ship, or a prison, or a factory, there is no competing with them: and, after a little intercourse with them, I was not surprised that it should be so; for the more I travelled through the country, the more was I struck with the remarkable average intelligence which prevails: I never met a stupid American; I never met one man from whose conversation much information might not be gained, or who did not appear familiar with life and business, and qualified to make his way in them. There is one singular proof of the general energy and capacity for business which early habits of self-dependence have produced: almost every American understands politics, takes a lively interest in them (though many abstain, under discouragement or disgust, from taking a practical part), and is familiar not only with the affairs

of his own township or county, but with those of the State and of the Union; almost every man reads about a dozen newspapers every day, and will talk to you for hours (*tant bien que mal*), if you will listen to him, about the tariff, and the bank, and the Ashburton treaty. Now, any where else, the result of all this would be the neglect of private business,—not so here: an American seems to have time not only for his own affairs, but for those of the commonwealth, and to find it easy to reconcile the apparently inconsistent pursuits of a bustling politician and a steady man of business. Such a union is rarely to be met with in England; never on the continent."

If "exaggerations" are really so excellent, the sooner we begin to exaggerate ourselves at home the better; but we opine that most of Mr. Godley's positions, above laid down, will be disputed by very clever persons on both sides of the Atlantic.

But we will not attempt their discussion. After remaining nine weeks in Canada, our author entered the States; and he says: "In no country have I ever met with such a real, cordial desire to make a stranger feel at home, by avoiding any thing like irritating or unpleasant subjects of conversation, and by admitting him at once into the family circle. In travelling, however, I must confess that a foreigner must expect to meet with much that is unpleasant and grating to his feelings, and I am the more sorry when he is thereby deterred from extending his acquaintance with the better portion of American society."

We do not very well know what to make of Mr. Godley's opinions; for they are strong against agriculturists; but, what is strange, they are equally strong against manufacturers. He is, however, a staunch Protestant; but we must leave all such matters for a few miscellaneous extracts.

"I was much struck by the quantity of uncleared forest which extends up to the immediate neighbourhood of Boston. Though this country was settled 230 years ago, and has been sending out continually the most industrious and enterprising population in the world to reclaim and conquer the western wilds, the road between Boston and Lowell (the most frequented in New England) is bordered for the most part by a wilderness which does not bear apparently a trace of man's proximity. Great part of the forest, however, has been cut; and what one now sees is the second growth. In many places, too, the land has once been cleared and cultivated. When the virgin soil was exhausted, the farmer girded up his loins, mustered his caravan, and started westward to invest his capital and labour in a more tempting field. Such has ever been the case here, and such it will be, as long as unoccupied land remains accessible at less trouble and cost than must be employed in cultivating the barren lands nearer home. When this happens; when the shores of the great lakes shall be fully peopled, and land have become dear in the valley of the Mississippi, the tide of emigration will be stopped, and we shall see a fixed agricultural population growing up in the Atlantic States."

A sketch:

"For the comfort which an Englishman finds in the privacy and solitude of his box in the coffee-room, his muffin and his newspaper, the American cares not. His idea of a luxurious breakfast is the greatest possible variety of eatables discussed in the shortest possible space of time; and this national taste he certainly has the means here of gratifying to any extent.

Wines are dear (I know not why, for the duty is low), and very few people, comparatively speaking, drink them: those that do, drink Madeira and Champagne. Peninsular and German wines are hardly ever called for. I have been much surprised at the small quantity that is drunk at dinner. Very often at a table at which fifty people are sitting, you see only one or two bottles of wine, and no beer. The Americans have not inherited our taste for malt, and water is the universal beverage. Those who drink do so after dinner, at the bar, where there is a perpetual concoction of every kind of euphonious compound—such as mint-julep, sherry-cobbler, egg-nog, &c.: on the whole, however, in those hotels which I have seen the temperance in using spirituous liquors is very remarkable; I am told that it is of recent date, and owing partly to the spread of temperance societies, partly to the pecuniary embarrassment which prevails, and which necessitates economy."

On colonisation:

"Nothing has contributed more powerfully to lower the standard of colonial character and diminish the estimation in which colonial society is held, in comparison with that of old countries, than the sordid motives which alone have influenced the great majority of settlers. How small a number has a philosophical desire of extended usefulness, or even a manly consciousness of unemployed energy and impatience of inaction, driven to swell the tide of emigration! Generally speaking, the only object of colonists has been gain; and the necessary consequence was to impart a low, materialistic tone to the community which they formed. I am far from wishing to inculcate the desire and effort to provide adequately for physical wants, but unless they be kept in subordination to higher aims they are most pernicious in their effects upon character; and in considering the vices and failings which strike us as most prominent in comparatively new countries, we should recollect the hereditary influence transmitted by the class of men who have formed the majority of the first settlers, and which their descendants find it for generations difficult to resist, particularly as the nature of their situation generally tends to perpetuate the money-getting habits which they inherit, and which cannot but blunt in most instances the finer feelings of the mind and heart."

"One day I attempted to vary the scene by going out to look for woodcocks; but as I could not get dogs—and beaters were, of course, out of the question—I was, as you may suppose, unsuccessful. Birds, too, are very scarce; for the woodcock-shooting begins in June (as soon as ever the young birds can fly, in fact), and there is so good a market for them here that the neighbourhood is soon pretty well cleared. The hunters (as all '*chasseurs*' are called in this country) are exclusively professional; I have not yet met an American amateur sportsman."—"Some noted duellists have been pointed out to me here. There is one gentleman who wears a green shade over his eye in consequence of a contusion which he received the other day from the rebound of a bullet in practising for an affair of this kind. I had a good deal of conversation with some American gentlemen upon the subject, and heard some stories which astonished me not a little. The American system of duelling is quite different from ours, and far more consistent and rational: they never think of apologies on the ground, or firing in the air, or separating after a harmless interchange of shots, which, in England,

throw an air of bombastic absurdity over most proceedings of the kind. In America they 'mean business,' not child's play, when they fight duels, and never separate till one is killed or wounded. The usual plan is to fire at ten paces, and to advance one pace each shot till the desired effect is produced (the newspapers lately gave an account of a duel where the parties fired six times each). The challenged has the choice of weapons; and pistols, muskets, or rifles, are usually selected. Not long since, a well-known individual, who, I see, figured as second in an affair that took place about a month ago, challenged another man, who had objected to his vote at an election for personation (which of course involved a charge of perjury), to walk arm-in-arm from the top of the Capitol with him. As this was declined, his next proposal was to sit upon a keg of powder together, and apply a match. However, even in this country, these were considered rather strong measures; and through the mediation of pacific friends it was at length amicably arranged that they should fight with muskets at five paces. Each piece was loaded with three balls, and of course both parties were nearly blown to pieces: the challenger, however, unfortunately recovered, and is now ready for fresh atrocities. Of course such a case as this is rare; but I think I am right in stating that a bloodless duel is almost unknown. Now there is some sense in this, whatever one may say of its Christianity: a man is injured by another, he wishes to be revenged upon him, and takes the only method of effecting this which society will allow. In England we superadd absurdity. Our duellist, generally speaking, goes out upon the speculation that there is hardly, without avoiding guilt, any chance of a serious result: he commits what is confessedly and notoriously a breach of every law divine and human; not at the instigation of overpowering passion, which, though of course it cannot excuse the crime any more than it could that of assassination, at least reasonably accounts for its commission, but at the command of a perverted public opinion which he has not manliness or courage to defy, or for the gratification of a miserable vanity, which aims at obtaining (at a very cheap rate) the reputation of a hero at Limmer's or the Saloon. I think some late transactions have contributed to cast upon the practice some of the ridicule which it deserves: there is, too, a stricter feeling of morality and religion growing up, so that I do not despair of seeing this paltry caricature of a barbarous custom totally given up."

Wild Sports in Europe, Asia, and Africa, &c. By Lieut.-Col. E. Napier. 2 vols. Colburn.

A CONTINUATION and close resemblance to Col. Napier's former work, *Scenes and Sports in Foreign Lands*, descriptive of all sorts of animal pursuit and destruction. The Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Spain, Barbary, Malta, Syria, and Egypt, furnish the localities; and there is a smart sketching of men and things in the various and out-spread parts where the writer indulged in his ruling passion. It is no matter whence we make a quotation from this rattling kind of performance. Syrian, perhaps, is little known as any other distant sporting:—"Ever shall I" (says Col. N.) "with pleasure recall those stirring times of adventure and excitement,—those few weeks which terminated the Syrian campaign,—and which passed so rapidly and pleasantly to myself and a few chosen companions. As has been said, we had little leisure to devote to the sports of the field,

but the old 'double-barrel' continued, nevertheless, my inseparable companion, and I would occasionally get a flying shot in the mountains, or breathe my little Arab on the wide plains which sometimes stretched out far before us. Although the latter abound with every species of sylvan inhabitants,—wild boar, gazelles, wolves, jackals, foxes, and water-fowl of all kinds,—the mountains of Syria are singularly deficient in this respect, a few hill-partridge being nearly the only game I ever met with in the various ranges on this side of the river Jordan. The latter is, however, a noble bird, and beats, in size and appearance, any of the tribe I have ever chanced, in different parts of the world, to meet with. I remember, on one occasion, being stationed with a small party of Druse horse in the Boccah, at a village near the foot of the Anti-Libanus; time hung heavily on hand; I took up my gun, and slowly ascending the steep side of the mountain, rambled on without getting a shot, until I had entered the belt of snow which ran along the upper ridge of the hills. At this moment a fine hawk, swiftly sailing along at my feet, received the contents of one barrel, and ere I had time to load again with shot, a large bird, roused by the report, broke covert from under a few stunted bushes some fifty yards off; but, instead of rising on the wing, ran, with incredible rapidity, along the bare and naked side of the mountain, just clear of the snowy border. My right barrel contained a ball; but I levelled, fired, and had the satisfaction to see that I had done so with effect: the bird, suddenly arrested in his rapid career, tumbled over once or twice, and, rolling to the bottom of a deep ravine, was there secured by the son of the village sheikh, who had accompanied me on the occasion. It chanced to be the 'mountain partridge,' a bird of most game appearance, about the size of a pheasant, and proved a great addition to the barley cakes and sour curds which constituted our evening meal. Giorgio, who was a bit of a *bon vivant*, declared it *excellente*, and our old host, a fine-looking white-bearded sheikh, also shared the feast, whilst listening to the 'orientally' exaggerated account his son was giving of the immense distance at which I had knocked over the bird with a single bullet. But though convinced that, generally speaking, the mountains of Syria would not repay a day's hard fag to the sportsman over their rugged heights, the extensive plains at their base, as has already been said, abound with every species of game; and this we had numerous opportunities of witnessing, along the Valley of Jordan, and over the wide and level expanses of Esdraron and Sharon. In the former, though the roar of the furious lion is no longer heard amidst its jungly banks, still—even the present wooded state of the 'Ghor,'—the sedgy banks of the river, and its dense thickets of oleander,—would, at a time when it was scarcely inhabited—in the days of the Patriarchs—have afforded capital covert for, and been a likely resort of, the King of the Forests."—"As we proceeded across the plain [of Esdraron] the number and variety of game we met with confirmed me in my resolution to redeem a pledge at first but carelessly given. Large herds of gazelles appeared every five minutes, and were again rapidly lost behind the wide range of the horizon; the sedgy swamps we passed in the first part of our course swarmed with snipe, teal, and other water-fowl; whilst gravely stalking across the shallow pools, I often recognised the beautiful white plumage and graceful attitudes of a former Indian acquaintance, the almost forgotten 'Paddy bird.'

Nor amidst this numerous feathered tribe were reminiscences of old England wanting; and the swallow, just escaped from the inclemency of our northern winter, had come to this genial clime, and was now lightly skimming along the ground and closely following in our wake, attracted probably by the numerous insects with which our horses were surrounded. We were jogging thus quietly along the base of the Naplouse hills, which here terminated by an abrupt and almost precipitous descent into the plain—old Hassan highly pleased that I should have been convinced of the truth of his assertions respecting 'el side,' the sport to be had—when something on the dark and rocky face of the mountain arrested the quick eye of the venerable sheikh, who, with a sign to command silence, at once pulled up, and pointed towards some thick brushwood waving o'er the rocks high above our heads. A slight motion in the indicated covert immediately informed me that some large animal was working its way through its low thorny branches, and put me on the *qui vive*, when suddenly a noble boar broke forth, and made rapidly towards the top of the hill. Had my first cap not missed, I might probably have given a better account of him, but he was just dipping into a hollow when a ball from the second barrel knocked up the dust under his feet as he disappeared from our anxious gaze. 'Load again quickly,' impatiently cried old Hassan, 'and follow me.' I obeyed his injunction, and hastily ramming down a ball, clapped spurs into the flanks of little Sidon, who—though after undergoing a march of seven or eight hours—was soon put on his mettle, and carried me gallantly after the old sportsman, now thundering along at a fearful pace, with an object which was soon evident—that of cutting off a herd of wild hog, which, emerging from some tall sedgy reeds in the plain, were endeavouring to gain the shelter of the hill. Luckily succeeding in heading them, they changed their course, and made straight across the open ground, the old sheikh and myself continuing in hot pursuit; and it was not till then that I duly appreciated the sterling qualities of the rough coated, ill-fed, and sorry looking animal on which he was mounted. With my tired and overweighted little charger, I soon found I had no chance of keeping near him, but followed along as best I might in his rear, easily foreseeing what was about to happen. After a tolerably sharp spurt, he fast overhauled and turned the hindmost grunter, giving—or rather attempting to give him—in close succession, the contents of both pistols; and piggy then tried to 'save his bacon' by regaining the tall sedgy covert of the swampy marsh; but here I was ready to meet him, and the 'khunzeer,' (pig,) though not very formidable as to size, made a bold attempt to give me a charge, during which I opened a broadside from the double-barrel, which again sent him in the direction of old Hassan, whose sporting blood being completely up, was now fiercely galloping, scymitar in hand, to my assistance. On that day it appeared doomed that my trusty old fowling-piece should play me false. Although with the muzzle nearly touching his head, I missed the brute; and pitching the gun to 'jehannum,'* after fumbling for a second at the holsters, which, somehow or other, I could not open, valiantly drew my toleado, and making a ferocious slash at the now nearly exhausted and panting though furious young boar, which inflicted on his unclean carcass a wound that nearly se-

vered off one of his ears, sent him directly under my horse's legs, no doubt with the kindly intent of disembowelling the gallant little steed. If such, however, were the friendly views he entertained, he was disappointed. Reinforcements were pouring in from all directions; the old sheikh was near; Hunter and Giorgio had also arrived at the scene of action; but piggy in the scramble amongst the horses' legs had caused such confusion, that—to our shame be it avowed—he escaped all our glittering blades, and reached in safety his marshy stronghold, where it was impossible for us to follow him."

Near the Egyptian pyramids, we are told:—"Our exploits were confined to a few gallops after foxes and jackals, which we generally found in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids—to frightening the hares we turned out to the mimosa thickets bordering the desert—and to occasionally breathing, though without effect, both dogs and horses after the gazelles we sometimes met with during our more distant excursions into the desert, and which invariably went off as on the wings of the wind, disappearing amidst its boundless sands, and leaving us to retrace our homeward steps in weariness and disappointment."

Readers likely to be amused with this rambling species of literature will find these volumes full of it.

Ireland and its Rulers since 1829. Part II.

Pp. 223. London, T. C. Newby.

THE author, a man of much information and unquestionable ability, pretty impartially censures nearly all parties and all men connected with the laws and government of Ireland for the last fifteen years. Earl Grey's cabinet, the Marquis of Wellesley's viceroyalty, Mr. O'Connell's violent quarrelling with the Whigs and their after-agreement, the state of the Tail, Sir Robert Peel, Sir H. Hardinge, the Marquis of Anglesey, Chief Justice Bushe, Baron Smith, Mr. Shiel, the Haddington and Mulgrave viceroyalties, Baron Woulfe, &c., furnish topics enow for historical and biographical lucubrations. As we have said, the writer blames all a good deal more than he praises; but he, at the same time, opens views of Irish affairs of an original and intelligible cast, which well merit to be pondered upon, as the same feelings and principles lead to their assuming new aspects and phases. It is not for us, however, to plunge into Irish politics; and we trust our readers will be content with the following specimens of the work. An anecdote respecting two distinguished persons may begin:

"Sir Lawrence Parsons (the late Earl of Rosse, father to the present peer) was a very eminent member of the Irish parliament. He was a most accomplished man, and his work on 'Christianity consistent with Natural Science,' is highly creditable to his reasoning powers. Few persons had so great a knowledge of the history of his own times as the late Lord Rosse. His memory was retentive; he had been on terms of intimacy with the prominent leaders at both sides; and he had naturally a strong taste for observation and reflection. His conversation was equally entertaining and instructive. One of the most remarkable of his numerous anecdotes was the following:—John Fitzgibbon (lord-chancellor of Ireland), Earl of Clare, and Lord Rosse, had been, up to the period of the union, enemies of no ordinary character. Though they had common friends, they never met in social intercourse, and their feelings of enmity were most intense. Not long after the union had taken place, they

found themselves in each other's company at a *levee* at Carlton House. There was a very great crowd, and it so chanced that Lords Rosse and Clare did not know a single one of the noble persons around them. They remained apart, isolated and disregarded. No one even saluted them. By the jostling of the company they were brought into close juxtaposition at the head of a staircase, and Fitzgibbon addressed his old enemy in these words: 'Well, there was a place where you and I would have met a different reception.' After that day they were both friends up to the time of the chancellor's death, which soon occurred."

Here is another more general anecdote: it refers to the second Wellesley viceroyalty:

"There were other persons, also, amongst the repealers, who were very anxious for a truce with the government. These were certain proprietors of newspapers, who lived under terror of the attorney-general, and whose profits in their business were by no means supposed to compensate the hazard of their vocation. A vast number, also, of hangers-on upon the repealers, who would follow any party provided it was popular, such as country attorneys, country doctors, and a miscellaneous herd of dabblers in local politics, were desirous that some accommodation should take place between the government and the popular party. Indeed, it was perfectly true that the Catholic public of Ireland wished very much for close communication with the government. Whenever such a wish really exists, it ought not to be difficult to govern. Mr. Littleton, the chief secretary, felt most kindly disposed towards the popular party; but Lord Wellesley, with his long experience of Irish affairs, was rather distrustful of any close connexion with the agitators. It is believed that the private opinion of the Marquis Wellesley was, 'for an Irish government to be too popular is, in the long run, more dangerous than to be moderately unpopular for a continuance.' Still, he was not opposed to overtures being made for an arrangement with the Irish repeal party. But he was decidedly hostile to the plan of governing *through* and *by* them."

An Irish legal story might have added a *plaudit* to one of Lover's evening lectures:

"Lawyers and other persons have often obtained hereditary titles under very curious circumstances. There is one instance in Ireland where a hereditary honour was bestowed upon a family because its founder *hanged a man by mistake*! The late Mr. Serjeant ——— was an eminent member of the Irish bar. His practice, which was considerable, lay chiefly in the equity courts. Owing to the illness of a judge, he was suddenly placed in the commission, and went circuit. He committed a flagrant error in a criminal case, in which he sentenced to death a prisoner, who was accordingly executed. The government could not venture upon afterwards raising the learned gentleman to the bench, though he was esteemed as a good lawyer and a very excellent private character. They accordingly made him a baronet; and his family now enjoys the title so acquired."

Of the graver remarks, the annexed will afford an example:

"If the union between the countries be dissolved, it will be found that personal ambition will have as large a share in the accomplishment of that measure, as the passions of the multitudes or the policy of public bodies. Under the present state of things, there can be little doubt but the union is 'a heavy blow and great discouragement' to Irish ambition. It might have been gathered from O'Connell's

* The Arabic appellation for the abode of Lucifer."

reply on the repeal debate, that he was anxious there should be a truce with the government. At that time, in April 1834, the cabinet was on the eve of a serious disunion. One party was proud and stiff as ever to the repealers—the other was more conciliating. Lord John Russell was known to look with considerable indulgence on the Irish party; but there were others who were ready to forbid the banns of any proposed alliance with the tailmen. The ministry could not avoid making some movement on the Irish church question. It appointed a commission to enquire into the revenues of the Irish church, with a view to legislation. Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham left the ministry, and in doing so, shattered the whig party. The movement was stopped; Lord Stanley's electrifying harangues roused the Protestant prejudices of England; the frightened conservatives began to take heart and gather confidence. At the general election in 1834, on Peel's return from Rome, a small majority was obtained for the previously potent reform party; and what was more significant of tory reaction, the polls throughout the country were exceedingly close. Since that time the Irish church question has been the cause of many stormy discussions. It is still as unsettled as ten years ago. Half its attendant difficulties are not understood by the public. A straightforward statement of its case, plainly put forward, may not prove useless."

For this we must refer to the author, only selecting a small portion:

"With very few exceptions the Protestant clergy do not mix with their Catholic neighbours. Their families rarely visit or interchange the offices of friendship and goodwill. The more respectable and wealthy of their Catholic parishioners are seldom noticed by them in a friendly and amiable manner, although by one of those paradoxical contradictions in the human heart, they are frequently most charitable to the poorer Catholics. They are more liberal in money than in manners. They are not good neighbours to their equals, but they are kind employers. Where sickness prevails they are humane, charitable, and generous to the poor around them; but in the ordinary course of society it is singular how little they do for the promotion of good-will and neighbourly kindness. The Catholic gentry and Catholic middle classes have more reasons for complaining of the Protestant clergy than the Catholic peasantry. Yet, in spite of all these very great defects, the Protestant church effects considerable good in Ireland. It works by antagonism on Catholicity, and goes far to mitigate some of the more offensive forms of the church of Rome. Religious processions, troops of priests, drums and trumpets playing before the host, are not seen and heard in Ireland. On the whole, a very chaste form of Catholicism is presented to the Irish mind. Relics of saints are not exposed to the superstitious adoration of the credulous devotees; and the apparatus by which, in monkish countries, the priesthood strikes terror into its followers, is never witnessed in Ireland. The first persons to admit that Protestantism produced some moral effect on Catholicism would be the Catholic priests, if they were permitted to declare their sentiments openly. The lay Protestants produce much effect on Catholicity. Mixing with their Catholic countrymen in the various relations of life, as merchants, professional men, and tradesmen, they insensibly protestantise the deportment of the Catholics, who, although intensely religious, are not the cowering vassals of the

priests which the Italian and Spanish Catholics have generally been."

We are struck with the force of the latter observations; and have only to add, that from them and many others the author insists on the necessity of "giving a handsome and generous establishment to the Catholic clergy, upon terms safe for the state and honourable for the Catholic religion. This may appear difficult to bring about, but no efforts must be left untried."

COLLECTIONS IN POPULAR LITERATURE.

The Useful Arts employed in the Production of Clothing. Pp. 199.

The Useful Arts employed in the Construction of Houses. Pp. 215.

Smeaton on Lighthouses. Pp. 120.

The Rise and Progress of Systematic Botany. Linnaeus and Jussieu. Pp. 112.

THESE are all volumes of Parker's Collections in Popular Literature; a portion of which (with a remnant now added) we noticed with approbation a few weeks since. The first two give well digested accounts of those arts which are principally engaged in producing the materials for clothing and building houses—the comprehensive sweep of industry for human wants and comfort, which occupies so great a multitude of mankind during the whole period of their existence. It may, therefore, be readily perceived that such volumes must be very instructive. The third not only contains an interesting memoir of the eminent person whose name it bears, but a circumstantial history of that invention for which his genius did so much. The last is a good elementary view of botanical science.

We subjoin the additional quotations from the *Chronicles of the Seasons* (see L. G. No. 1414):

"No one, perhaps, would ever think of looking for a bird's nest on a railroad; yet it is a fact that a water-wagtail built a nest under the hollow of a rail on a well-frequented coal-line. The spot chosen was at a crossing within six feet of which the engine and many loaded and empty waggons passed ten or twelve times a day. When sitting, the bird did not fly off, as the engine passed on the main line; but she left for a short time when waggons passed over the rail under which the nest was built. Many waggons usually passed over this rail several times a day. No doubt the nest was commenced on some holiday, or on the occasion of a day's suspension, for on the line in question there is no Sunday traffic. . . . Near the same place is a small signal-house, in the corner of which a tomtit built its nest for several years, notwithstanding that a man had occasion to go close to it a dozen or twenty times a day. At the top is a large bell, twelve inches or more in diameter, and though this was rung at intervals, the sound of it did not seem to give any alarm to the bird."

"*Gingerbread.*—This article is held in high estimation among our Anglo-Indian brethren, and is exported in large quantities for their use. In hot climates the natives of Europe suffer from a relaxed state of the lining membrane of the stomach, and therefore stimulating food is highly acceptable and even beneficial to them; thus we find most men that have been long in India, to have acquired the habit of smoking, and of taking highly seasoned food, spices, and other stimulants. The best sort of gingerbread forms to such an agreeable and wholesome article of diet; and it is this finest description of the article which is so largely exported to India. It is made in London, and formed into cakes about a foot long, six inches

wide, and an inch and a half thick; these are packed in boxes, and so transmitted to their place of destination. The price of the best description of gingerbread is too high to allow of its being very generally consumed in England; and the quality of the inferior sorts is often so bad as to make them not only distasteful, but positively injurious. The *pain d'épice*, or spiced bread of France, is generally esteemed in that country; but the taste for gingerbread seems to be at its height in Holland. There it is the business of every family to produce this article in perfection; and it is affirmed that the family recipe for making gingerbread descends as an heirloom from father to son, and is kept a secret beyond the family circle. So far is this taste carried, that, according even to Dutchmen themselves, the success of a person who wishes to ingratiate himself with a family often depends in no small degree on the quantity and quality of the presents he makes them in gingerbread. Shops are devoted exclusively to the sale of this commodity; and, indeed, throughout the country we find the article of which our paltry figure and gilt gingerbread is a very distant imitation, in common use and general estimation. It is a peculiarity in the manufacture of gingerbread that the dough cannot be fermented by means of yeast. Every attempt of this sort has proved unsuccessful, and though there has been occasionally a slight appearance of fermentation in the dough, yet when the gingerbread is baked it is as solid, hard, and compact, as a piece of wood. The ingredients commonly used in making gingerbread are flour, treacle or molasses, butter, common potash, and alum. When the butter is melted, and the potash and alum are dissolved in a little warm water, these three ingredients, together with the treacle, are poured among the flour which is to form the body of the bread. The whole is then incorporated, by mixture and kneading, into a stiff dough. Of these five constituents, the alum could be best dispensed with, as its properties are hurtful, although it is found useful in making the bread lighter and crisper than it would otherwise be, and hastening the whole process, for gingerbread dough has a further peculiarity, in almost invariably requiring to stand over for the space of from three or four to eight or ten days. Experience has shown, likewise, that it may be allowed to stand over for as much as three weeks, rather with advantage than loss. On some occasions, however, and from causes not well understood by the baker, it is fit for the oven at a much earlier period than at others. . . . The recipe, as given by Dr. Colquhoun, is as follows:—Take a pound of flour, a quarter of an ounce of carbonate of magnesia, and one-eighth of an ounce of tartaric acid; mix the flour and magnesia thoroughly first, then dissolve and add the acid; let the butter, treacle, and spices, be added in the usual manner, melting the butter and pouring it with the treacle and acid among the flour and magnesia. The whole must be then incorporated into a mass of dough by kneading, and set aside for a period varying from half an hour to an hour. It will be then ready for the oven, and should not be delayed on any occasion longer than two or three hours before it is baked. When taken from the oven it will prove a light, pleasant, spongy bread, with no ingredient in it that can prove injurious to the most delicate constitution. The recipe for an extremely agreeable gingerbread, to be made in the form of thin 'parliament cakes,' is as follows:—Of flour take one pound, of treacle half a pound, of raw sugar a quarter

of a pound, of butter two ounces, of nutmeg one ounce, of carbonate of magnesia a quarter of an ounce, of tartaric acid, of cinnamon, and of ginger, each one-eighth of an ounce. To produce very light gingerbread is a desirable thing, and this result is now easily obtained by the gingerbread-bakers, by secretly using sesqui-carbonate of ammonia, or common smelling salts, instead of the magnesia and tartaric acid, or the potashes above mentioned. This salt is entirely dissipated by the heat in baking, and leaves no taste. The carbonic acid gas, and the ammoniacal gas of which the salt is composed, in forcing their way out, expand and perforate the most tenacious dough, and give lightness to the richest and heaviest materials. The proportion of sesqui-carbonate of ammonia to be used in making gingerbread is half an ounce to every three pounds of materials, including flour, treacle, spices, butter, &c."

"*Copper Coinage* was extremely scarce in the earlier portions of English history, and great embarrassment consequently resulted to those who had dealings on a small scale. Coins of the smallest value were, for the most part, made of silver; and these were inconveniently proportioned to the wants of retail dealers. It is supposed by some antiquaries that the *farthing* originally meant a *fourthing*, and was one fourth of the silver penny, cut into quarters for that purpose. Stowe says that 'the penny was wont to have a double cross, with a crest, in such sort that the same might be easily broken in the midst, or into four quarters;' and it is supposed that the ancient country custom of breaking love-money, as a pledge of fidelity, is elucidative of the ease with which the coins were broken in two. But still one-fourth of a penny was far too valuable a coin to serve the purposes of retail dealers, at a time when men worked for a penny a day; and this gave rise to numerous counterfeit coins, 'known by the various names of maile, black maile, Nuremberg tokens, crokards, turneys, dotkins, galley-pieces, staldings, pollards,' &c.: these were fabricated principally by the Jews, and passed current among retail dealers as a substitute for the government coin. Edward the Third, and succeeding sovereigns, issued severe edicts against this practice, but without effect, for the exigencies of trade seem to have required the use of such coins. King Edward the First appears, from the evidence of an old poem, to have struck proper farthings; but these were still of silver, and were consequently of too high a value for humble traders—

'Edward did smite penny, halfpenny, farthing;
The cross passes the bond of all, throughout the ring;
The king's side, wherein his name was written.
The crossside, what city it was incognized and smitten.
To poor men, ne' to priest, the penny frays nothing,
Men give God saye the least; they feast him with a farthing.

A thousand, two hundred, fourscore years and mo',
On this money men wondered, when it first began to goe.

It appears there was no legal coin made of copper or brass until the time of King James: Queen Elizabeth contemplated such a coinage, but it was not put into operation during her reign."

"*Trap-ball*, as it was formerly played, differed from the plan pursued at the present day. There seems to be this advantage in the old method over the modern one, that the player need not stoop to strike the trap, since it is elevated considerably from the ground. Rustics have a mode of preparing a rude trap, by making a round hole in the ground, and, by way of a lever, place a flat piece of wood in an inclined position, one half in the hole with the ball upon it, and the other half out of it: the

elevated end being struck smartly with the bat, occasions the ball to rise to a considerable height, and all the purposes of a trap are thus answered."

The selections for Sunday reading are of graver nature; and the volume altogether both pleasing and instructive.

Margaret, or the Pearl. By the Rev. Charles B. Tayler, M.A. London, Longman and Co.

MR. TAYLER writes with an honest and deeply rooted conviction of the evils arising and likely to arise from the division in our church. He deplores the introduction of Tractarianism into private life, where difference of opinion on matters of religion is sure to create dissension and estrangement, if not feelings of a darker kind. Too much of such effects have recently been prominent, and are still rife in Scotland. May they be averted, or directed to wise ends! In the early portion of his tale, Mr. Taylor presents his heroine as dazzled by the attractions of the more formal mode of worship to the peril of her soul. Awakened, however, to her danger by the gentle remonstrances of friends and by the preaching of the gospel in its touching simplicity, she seeks and finds the "one pearl of great price." And having thus forsaken the shadow and grasped the substance, she continues firm in the true faith, and peaceful and happy. The little work is written in a mild and pious spirit, and more in sorrow than in anger towards the introducers and cherishers of schism.

Amy Herbert. By a Lady. Edited by the Rev. W. Sewell. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

The rev. editor acknowledges that he is responsible for nothing but recommending the publication of this work, and suggesting a few verbal corrections. At the same time, however, he says that he revised it under the impression that books intended for the young should as much as possible be superintended by some clergyman who may be responsible for their principles. We have stated this, because the name of Sewell may attach to this tale a promulgation or advocacy of Tractarianism. The only point strongly inculcated, upon which difference of opinion exists amongst laymen as well as churchmen, is baptismal regeneration. The history is amusing and instructive for young persons, and almost a novel in miniature, so full is it of sayings and doings. Its object, however, is of high import, to exhibit the value of early religious instruction, and the beneficial effects of checking evil impulses by early inculcating the habit of self-examination and reference to the Scriptures. The force of example is also a prominent feature; and the influence for good which a character so frank, cheerful, unselfish, and pious, as Amy Herbert, must eventually obtain over others, less fortunate in such education, is shewn. The style is very pleasing and natural, and well calculated to attract and interest the young.

Blanch Cressingham. By M. G. 2 vols. Saunders and Otley.

FROM her birth to her bridal, we have here a genuine heroine of romance—happy infancy—trials of youth, dependent, forsaken, and forlorn—then a heiress and a lady in her own right—and finally married to the most perfect of men, who would doubtless soon correct such inelegancies of language as "tiresome old prig," "he stuck to me," &c. The history is circumstantial to the last degree; and for the information of our fair friends, we may mention that the descriptions of dresses appear to us

most minute and magnificent—blue and silver—beautiful white crape—rich white satin, looped up with *scarlet* moss-roses—delicate pink, and fifty of the like—to say nothing of jewels, purple and gold drawing-rooms, velvet sofas, &c. &c. All these have place in this work; and operas, concerts, balls, routs, and weddings, are sprinkled liberally. Religion there is also, but it all accords with the frivolities we have enumerated; and better it had been omitted altogether. Those who delight in such matters as we have noted will be amply repaid for the trouble of reading *Blanch Cressingham*. In conclusion, we may point out that the lines of the heading to chapter 30 in the second volume were not written by L. E. L., though her name is to them.

Britannia: a Selection of British Poems, Ancient and Modern. Translated into German by Louise von Ploennies. Frankfort, Keller.

THE poetry of our sea-girt isle has won the entire love of Louise von Ploennies, who has undertaken the somewhat difficult task of initiating her countrymen into an understanding of the gems of British poetry. She has gone to her task with so regular a love for her labour that it was impossible not to succeed; and the volume before us is a charming memorial of her devotion to the Muses. It is dedicated to our Queen in some pretty complimentary English verses.

The Spanish Student: a Play, in Three Acts. By H. W. Longfellow. Pp. 183. Lond., Moxon. FOUNDED (but not servilely followed) on the *Gitanilla* of the author of *Don Quixotte*, this drama appears to us to be rather an exercise than a good acting or reading play. There is still, however, some poetry about it, and it is more pleasing than interesting. The break of day on the mountains is thus imaged:

"This is the highest point. Here let us rest.
See, Preciosa, see how all about us
Kneeling, like hooded friars, the misty mountains
Receive the benediction of the sun.
O glorious sight!"

Iphigenia in Tauris. From Goethe, by G. L. Hartwig, M. and Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 84. Berlin, W. Besser; London, Black and Armstrong; Paris, Brockhaus and Avenarius.

This play seems to have been published two or three years, though it has only reached us now. It renders the German text in sound, but not elegant, English.

Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra for the Use of the Royal Military College. By Professor Scott, M.A., F.R.A.S. Pp. 500. Longman and Co.

SANDHURST turns out so many able and first-rate men, that we need hardly inquire of his work how the professor of mathematics instructs them. It is throughout a clear and excellent treatise.

Life of Lieut.-General Hugh Mackay, of Scoury, &c. A new edition, pp. 228. London, E. Bull; Edinburgh, Laing and Forbes, Bell and Bradfute.

GEN. MACKAY was King William's commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland at the crisis of the revolution in that country, viz. 1689-90, and this memoir contains some interesting historical details of the military and other proceedings in the north. In the end his services were ungratefully requited,—younger men and foreigners were put over his head, and to the day of his death he was neglected, instead of being, as his biographer insists he ought to have been, raised to high honours and distinctions in the state.

The Sabbath-Companion. By the Rev. T. Dale. Pp. 360. London, Bowdery and Kerby; Pollock and Mansfield.

THE name of Mr. Dale is a sufficient passport to extensive popularity; and this volume is worthy of his name. "For the use of young persons" a more pious and instructive work could not be pointed out; it will improve their hearts and elevate their minds.

The Promised Glory of the Church of Christ. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth. Pp. 412. London, Seeley, Burnside, and Seeley.

STRENUOUSLY Protestant, the rev. author follows up his former work by a warm evangelical exposition of the progress of divine truth; and, with a condemnation of the Tractarians, speaks fervently of a vision when all the people of God shall be united in one faith and unbounded happiness.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

March 18.—Mr. T. Tooke, vice-president, in the chair. The subject of the evening was "The metropolis, its boundaries, extent, and divisions for local government, with especial reference to its means of sewerage," being a continuation of the paper read at the meeting of the 19th of February (see *Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1414), by Mr. J. Fletcher. According to Mr. Fletcher the objects of municipal government in London, as elsewhere in England, are: 1, police and justice; 2, public works and buildings; and, 3, public instruction and charity.

1. The criminal justice and police of the metropolis are virtually in the hands of the central government, which issues the commission for holding the central criminal court, and the commissions of the peace for Westminster, the Tower, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, appoints the police magistrates, and has the direct management of the police force, through the agency of the commissioners in Whitehall Place. The only exception is the city, which has the management of its own police, and an elective magistracy, who take an inferior part in the business of the central criminal court. The jurisdiction of the central criminal court comprises the whole of the metropolis, as now defined, together with the remainder of Middlesex, the parishes of Richmond and Mortlake in Surrey, and a considerable tract in Essex; that of the several courts of general or quarter sessions is coterminous with the counties or liberties for which they are held; and that of the several police courts extends through the districts hereafter described, which have been severally assigned to them, in the city by the court of aldermen, and without its limits by the queen in council. For administrative purposes of police the metropolis is subdivided into districts, indicated by the letters of the alphabet, in the city by the commissioner, under the court of aldermen, and elsewhere by the commissioners, under the secretary of state for the home department. The courts at Westminster are the courts of civil jurisdiction most resorted to; those of the city, possessing unlimited jurisdiction, have no authority beyond its limits; the several small-debt courts are likewise confined, by their several acts of parliament, within specific bounds; but the county courts have a more general application, and those of Middlesex are now held in several places, with an enlarged jurisdiction and improved process. 2. Nearly the whole of the public works are in the hands of local, if not of representative, authorities. The drainage is divided among commissions of sewers, issued by the crown, like com-

missions of the peace; the streets and roads are in the charge of the parish vestries, local boards and trusts, and the commissioners of the metropolitan roads; the supply of water and of gas by the several companies is also a matter of territorial division under monopoly conventions; districts, for the inspection of buildings in course of erection, are appointed by the magistrates; but such works as markets, exchanges, approaches, bridges, cemeteries, the river navigation, &c., in the hands of the corporation, of companies, and of large proprietors, have, of course, no reference to municipal divisions. 3. Public instruction, except of paupers, is not a matter of municipal provision; but the division of the metropolis for poor-law administration, with which that for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, coincides, is one of paramount importance. Its largest charitable endowments are irrespective of locality; but a great amount of gifts is devoted to the relief of the poor in particular parishes and places. Owing to the number of parishes having local acts for the management of their poor, and other causes, however, the metropolitan system of parochial relief is on no general and well-organised plan, and the districts in use are irregular in the extreme. For the purposes of drainage, the metropolis is placed under the jurisdiction of seven different commissions of sewers. The sums expended give the nearest approximation to the yearly income of these commissions, which generally make these levies at intervals of several years, so that the returns of any one year afford but very imperfect data for estimating their average income. The direct taxation for sewers thus appears to be little if anything short of 100,000*l.* per annum. Every portion of the metropolis is necessarily included under some trust for the purposes of paving, lighting, and cleansing; but of the limits assigned to such trusts as are not parochial we are without any information whatever. Their income and expenditure are equally unknown. Some idea of the vast sums which annually pass through their hands may be formed from the cost of paving, cleansing, and lighting in the city alone; for which the sum raised by rates in the year ending September 1842, was 35,098*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the sum expended, 41,945*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Supposing that the average expenditure on these objects in the rest of the metropolis were only one-half what it is in the city, in proportion to the population, it would amount to no less than 329,500*l.*, making a total in the metropolis of about 371,500*l.*; and it may safely be estimated at 400,000*l.*

The subject of drainage occupied a large portion of the paper, and we regret that it is not within our limits to record more than the following: "The whole of the ancient statutes of sewers provide merely an open surface drainage; and, until lately, there were still some doubts whether these statutes gave to the commissioners power to make even a new open drain. But with regard to the covered sewers, which are now a necessary part of the economy of all large towns, as they were in the civilised ages of antiquity, they give no express powers whatever; and local acts having but partially supplied the deficiency, the commissioners of sewers, in the greater part of the metropolis, have to the present day no power whatever to make a new covered sewer. Incredible as it may appear, it is not, to the present day, a recognised purpose of several of the principal boards of commissioners to protect the public health, by the covering of the sewers, from the noisome effluvia of a city's drainage, but only

to effect the mechanical transmission of the surplus fluids to the Thames."

The metropolis is supplied with water by nine principal and two smaller companies. By supposing the water-rental in 1843 to bear the same proportion to the population of the metropolis in 1841, that the water-rental of 1833 did to its population in 1831, Mr. Fletcher finds the probable amount of last year's water-rental to have been 344,238*l.*

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 5.—The president in the chair. Read: "Observations on the green teas of commerce," by Mr. R. Warington. On submitting a sample of green tea supposed to be spurious, and which had been seized by the Excise, to microscopic investigation, the author found that the variation of tints, which had led him to this mode of examination, was dependent on adventitious substances mechanically attached or dusted on the surface of the curled leaves. The principal part of this powder was of a white colour, interspersed with particles of an orange and of a bright blue. From the abraded dust of this sample, obtained by agitation, some of these latter were separated, and proved on examination to be Prussian blue, the orange portion was apparently some vegetable colour, and the white and principal part was found to contain silica, alumina, a little lime and magnesia, and was probably kaolin, or powdered agalmahite, more particularly from the rubbed and prominent parts of the tea assuming a polished appearance. A great variety of other samples of teas were submitted to examination, but in all cases they were found to be faced with various substances to give to them the bloom and colour which is so distinct a characteristic of the green teas of commerce. The unglazed varieties appear to have had no bleaching material applied. Very high qualities of glazed teas have this facing apparently tinted of an uniform pale blue before application, while others, still of high quality, and embracing the great part of the samples examined, have both the white and blue particles very distinct, the latter varying in its quantity in the low qualities, as twankay, being pretty thickly powdered. When this facing was removed, the tea was found to be of a black colour, but without the corrugated aspect presented by black teas ordinarily, and which evidently arises from the higher temperature to which they are subjected during the process of curing or drying. The substances separated from these green teas were sulphate of lime, a material analogous to kaolin, and Prussian blue, together with some yellow vegetable colouring body. It is evident that the whole of these teas come to this country in a dressed or adulterated state, and the onus of this should fall on the right shoulders. The author concluded by quoting various opinions and observations of persons long resident in China, by which his investigations are satisfactorily confirmed.

Feb. 19.—The president in the chair. "On the cyanides of the metals, and the combination of them with cyanide of potassium," by Messrs. Glassford and Napier. This paper first adverts to the importance of a knowledge of these salts in reference to the great interest attached to them on account of their extensive practical application in the art of electro-metallurgy, and then proceeds to point out many contradictory and unsatisfactory statements as to the constitution of these salts as hitherto published in various chemical works. The paper then shews that the process for the preparation of cyanide of potassium called "Lie-

big's process," was first fully detailed in the *Phil. Mag.* for Feb. 1834, by Messrs. F. and E. Rodgers, and is that which is in daily operation, viz., by exposure of a mixture of anhydrous carbonate of potash and anhydrous ferrocyanuret of potassium to a moderate heat in a covered porcelain crucible for about 20 minutes. The average amount of impurities contained in this salt varies from 35 to 50 per cent. The paper then proceeds to give a description of cyanide of gold, its mode of preparation, its various properties, and its analysis; and from these experiments closely agreeing with the calculated results, concludes that its composition may be represented by the formula $An. + Cy.$ Several modes of preparing cyanide of gold and potassium are then detailed: 1, by dissolving cyanide of gold in cyanide of potassium; 2, by dissolving oxide of gold (as prepared by means of calcined magnesias) in cyanide of potassium; 3, by adding a solution of cyanide of potassium to terchloride of gold; and 4, by means of the galvanic battery, composed of 2 or 3 pairs of zinc and copper plates, excited by dilute acid. From an analysis of this salt it appears that it consists of—

1 equiv. of cyanide of gold. } Formula $An. Cy.$
1 " of cy. of potassium. } + $K Cy. + HO.$
1 " of water.

Messrs. Glassford and Napier concluded by stating that the salt described by Mullet, as prepared by saturating chloride of gold with cyanide of potassium, is not the aurocyanide of potassium, but the cyanide of gold and potassium, as described in this paper.

The next paper was: "On a new cyanide of gold," by Mr. J. Carty. The only cyanide of gold hitherto described contains three equivalents of cyanogen to one of gold. Indications of the existence of a second compound, containing a smaller proportion of cyanogen, led the author to make certain experiments, which were successful. Protochloride of gold was decomposed by cyanide of potassium in solution; an abundant pale yellow precipitate appeared, which was re-dissolved by the alkaline cyanide. To this solution hydrochloric acid in excess was added, and the whole boiled. A yellow powder thrown down was collected, washed, and dried by gentle heat. It was insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether; readily soluble in ammonia, and in solution of cyanide of potassium. When heated, it evolved cyanogen, and left metallic gold. It was not decomposed by boiling hydrochloric or nitric acid, or by a solution of chlorine; aqua regia, on the contrary, effected its decomposition, slowly in the cold, rapidly at a boiling heat. 30.7 grains of the substance left of metallic gold after ignition 27 grains; hence its constituents are very nearly in the proportion of 200 gold to 26 cyanogen, or single equivalents. It must, therefore, be considered a proto-cyanide, analogous to the protoxide. Tercyanide of gold, dissolved in hot hydrochloric acid, was gradually reduced to proto-cyanide on concentration, probably at the expense of a portion of the cyanogen, which was converted into ammoniacal compounds. A compound of proto-cyanide of gold and ammonia was also noticed by the author. The double salt with cyanide of potassium may be obtained in long prismatic, milk-white, anhydrous crystals, which are somewhat deliquescent. Mr. Carty considers this substance to contain one equivalent of proto-cyanide of gold and two equivalents of cyanide of potassium.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

March 19.—The president in the chair. Read,

1. "A description," by Mr. J. Hay, "of the formation of the town-lands of Musselburgh, on the Frith of Forth,"—an extensive tract of nearly 400 acres of land, formed by alluvial deposit, in about 300 years.—2. "A description," by Mr. J. A. Dodson, "of an hydraulic traversing-frame at the Bristol terminus of the Great Western Railway," a machine, the object of which is to transport the railway-carriages from the arrival to the departure side of the terminus, or to any one of several intermediate lines. A pump acts upon four hydraulic presses, which raise the frame until both sides are in contact with the axles of the carriage-wheels, and then lift the flanges of the wheel clear of the rails: the whole apparatus, with the carriage suspended upon it, is then easily transported to any of the lines.—3. "An account of the land-slip in the Ashley cutting on the Great Western Railway," by Mr. J. G. Thomson. The cutting, which was described, is situated about five miles on the London side of Bath; it was made through a mass of detritus from the neighbouring high lands, consisting of sand, oolitic gravel, vegetable matter, and stones of the great oolite, lying upon the blue lias clay and marl. The whole district was extraordinarily full of water, and appeared to have defied all attempts to drain it; this accumulation of water softened the clay, turning portions into soft silt; and when, by cutting away a portion of the foot, which was situated on a slope, the support was removed the whole mass was set in motion, and every effort to arrest it was fruitless. The details of the attempts at driving water-headings, sinking pits, which collapsed and were obliged to be filled up with stones and faggots, and all the other engineering devices that were adopted, were given with great minuteness, and being aided by some well-executed drawings, gave an interesting account of one out of many of the difficulties to be encountered by the railway-engineer in the ordinary course of his labours.

The following papers were announced to be read at the next meeting:—"On railway cuttings and embankments, with an account of some slips in the London clay," by C. H. Gregory.—"Account of the railway from Amsterdam to Rotterdam, and of the principal works upon it," by Le Chev. F. W. Conrad, translated from the French by C. Manby, sec.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 13.—The secretary read a paper "On the Yahmud and Goklan tribes of Turkomania," by the Baron de Bode,—the fruits of his personal observations of this interesting but imperfectly known people. The Goklans inhabit the country to the west of the Alburns, and the Yahmuds to the west of the Goklans, up to the eastern shores of the Caspian Sea. Of the former, there were some years ago 12,000 families, but they are greatly thinned; of the latter, there are now between 40 and 50,000 families. The Goklans ascribe their origin to two brothers, while the Yahmuds are said to be the descendants of four brothers. They follow the creed of Mohammed, possess corn-fields, rice-plantations, and vegetable gardens, and visit the bazars of Asterabad, to exchange the fruits of their industry, not only in this respect, but in goods they manufacture, such as felt and woven carpets, as well as sheep and horses from the live stock they rear, for the silks of Anezane, and the cottons of Khorassan. "Of the Turkoman character," the Baron "regrets that he could find but very few redeeming qualities to palliate the evil propensities of their nature." The Turkomans

observe a difference in their children by Turkoman mothers and by the Persians whom they capture, and the Kasakhs whom they purchase from the Uzbecks of Khiva. They of the pure race enjoy privileges of which the half-breeds are deprived. For instance, they are obliged to choose wives from among themselves, or from the Persians and Kasakhs. The Turkomans are Mongolian featured, by no means ill-looking, and a large proportion of the younger of the female community are considered by the Baron "as fair specimens of pretty women." The lads marry at fourteen and fifteen, and the girls at ten and twelve, but they are maintained by their parents for many years afterwards. The greatest respect the Turkomans can pay to the dead is to bury the body immediately. Among the Yahmuds there are individuals who possess upwards of 1500 sheep, 200 camels, 30 mares, and as many captive human beings. They are great horse-racers and chess-players. The subject of the Baron's paper just now is the more interesting, as it relates to the people with whom Dr. Wolff will have to deal in his adventurous undertaking in search of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, March 14.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. W. Hanson, Univ. College; Rev. G. A. Cusson, Magd. Hall; Rev. H. Wickens, Exeter College; Rev. G. F. Turner, Trinity College; Rev. S. E. Maberly, Rev. J. Griffiths, J. Wickens, Christ Church.

Bachelors of Arts.—E. Stokes, student of Ch. Ch.; E. W. Newcome, Balliol College.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR

THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.
Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Pharmaceutical, 9 P.M.

Thursday.—Royal, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; R. S. of Literature, 4 P.M.; Medico-Botanical, 8 P.M.; Numismatic, 7 P.M.; British and Foreign Institute, 8½ P.M.

Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.

Saturday.—Westminster Medical, 8 P.M.; Chemical (anniversary meeting), 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

The Society of British Artists open their campaign to-day, with a private view, in the Suffolk Street Gallery.

Westminster Bridge.—Mr. Barry's design for an iron bridge on the site of the present edifice has been promulgated, together with elevations, plans, embankments, &c. &c., to explain its details and contrast it with the existing bridge, which is pronounced to be unsightly and unsafe. It is stated that by this means, at a cost of 185,000*l.*, the navigation and trade of the river would be improved, the effect upon the new houses of parliament be consulted, and the whole tend to a general consistency and beauty not attainable by patching and keeping up the old affair. The novelty consists of five arches, and looks light and graceful on paper. Our readers are aware that there has been considerable difference of opinion on this question, which we are not (we regret to add) in a condition to reconcile.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

Sir James Clark Ross, F.R.S.—The honour we confidently predicted for the gallant Captain James Ross, when we had the satisfaction to give the first account of his Antarctic Expedition to the public on his return (see *Lit. Gaz.*

No. 1390), was thoughtfully and graciously conferred upon him by her Majesty on her first leave after that event. Never was the royal sword laid upon more deserving shoulder; and it affords us pleasure to add, that by the head of that great department in whose employ Sir James Ross has so pre-eminently distinguished himself, the Earl of Haddington, he was recommended to it for his "meritorious and successful exertions on arduous and dangerous services in discovery and science." This is altogether as it ought to be—warm official approval and prompt royal consideration for conduct which will reflect a fame on the British navy and nation for ever. We believe we may say that the complete Narrative of the Polar Voyage is preparing for the press, and will be published by Mr. Murray.

Royal Society.—The president's third *soirée*, on Saturday, was more numerously attended than either of the preceding; and the company had the gratification of being welcomed by the noble marquis himself, whose convalescence was a subject of congratulation to be heard in every corner of the crowded rooms. So many eminent persons were present, many in court-dresses from the Speaker's levee, that it would require a column of our *Gazette* to enumerate them; and we shall therefore only state that the curious and interesting objects upon the tables were also in greater numbers than usual, and were examined by successive parties throughout the night with much attention. The objects exhibited that attracted our attention most, were a beautiful and simple arrangement for a self-regulating ventilator for conservatories, and other constructions; and Young's patent Vesta lamp, the light of which was exceedingly brilliant and grateful. The former depends for its self-action on the expansion of spirits of wine contained in two bent tubes, one open end of each fitting into a Y-formed mercury tube, with the tail turned round and up to receive a plug connected with the air-ventilators, nicely poised. The normal state of the apparatus, the ventilators closed, may be arranged to any temperature, the least elevation of which, by the rising of the mercury, the lifting of the plug, and the sliding up of the overlapping glass plates, admits the external air, which, of course, reduces the temperature; the mercury consequently falls, and the air-sides are closed so soon as the temperature is brought again to the desired degree of heat. The fitting of this arrangement was exceedingly neat and accurate, and we regret that the name of the inventor, or exhibitor, has escaped our memory. The Vesta lamp was explained by an attendant from Messrs. Sedgwick and Taylor. It is adapted to burn rectified spirits of turpentine, commonly called, we believe, camphine. The volatile nature of this substance, at a slight elevation of temperature, renders it necessary that it should be kept cool in the reservoir of the lamp, and that there should be no metallic connexion with it and the burner. This is effected by wood, or other non-conducting substance, inserted between the burner and the liquid, and by the lower portion of the cotton hanging down in the spirit, capillary attraction alone, without the assistance of any heat-conducting tube, bringing the inflammable liquid to the lamp. The mode of admitting air, rendering the lamp an argand, and of spreading the flame so as to produce the greatest quantity of light and to prevent smoke, and other arrangements, are ingenious and efficient. It is essential, we should think, to avoid the chance of explosion, or any disagreeable smell from evaporation, that the non-conduct-

ing body should be interposed, as above observed, and that the fittings of the burner and the reservoir should be carefully adjusted and put together. These particulars seemed well attended to in the lamp we examined. The other attractions in the rooms were, Dent's dipteroscopes, Sopwith's geological section models, Reinagle's compressed air-engine, &c.

The Booksellers' Benevolent Institution held its promised meeting (as announced in our No. 1416) on Thursday week; Mr. Cosmo Orme, the president, in the chair. Since then he, and the rest of the staff for the ensuing year, have been elected, and certain important resolutions adopted, the effect of which will be a marked improvement in the administration of the fund. Henceforward it will be in the power of its directors to afford temporary relief to sick and suffering members till they are restored to health and strength; and also to provide for the decent burial of the dead. Thus combining true benevolence towards the living and Christian respect for those who are removed from all their useful labours, the Institution proceeds on its prosperous way, and continues more and more to deserve the support of all who are interested in the business or feelings of literature. Mr. Green, of the firm of Longman and Co., was elected a V.P. in the room of the late Mr. Murray, to whose memory as a benefactor the directors paid a just tribute. Many new members have joined, and twenty received succour in their afflictions within the last twelve months.

The anniversary (in June, we believe) promises to be of considerable service in promoting this good cause.

THE DRAMA.

Macready in America.—By New Orleans journals to the 11th ult., we learn that our great dramatic artist continues every where to make his triumphant progress through the United States. After delighting the north, the southern slave-states seem to have become (black and white included) the slaves to his talent. Treating of his *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, they speak of the crowds of applauding auditors at the St. Charles' theatre as "tremendous;" and indeed it is impossible to go beyond their enthusiastic measure of praise.* We learn that his other engagements extend to July, so that his absence from home must be nearly a whole year. When he does return we trust it may be possible to erect a fitting theatre for him and the drama—a temple worthy of England and her dramatic genius, where the immortal productions of the latter might be fitly represented under the conduct of a high-priest worthy of the shrine. We despair of ever seeing this accomplished in either of the large theatres, and do not think that any of the existing minor houses are adequately constructed for this national purpose. We shall see. A few wealthy shareholders might profitably employ a portion of their capital in building and furnishing such a theatre as the lovers of the stage would wish to behold and patronise. Sir E. B. Lytton's *Richelieu* was the third play announced by Macready in New Orleans. We observe that, among other theatricals, Mr. Brougham is performing Irish parts at the St. Charles; and that Mr. Vandenhoff and Mr. James Wallack are at the rival "American," playing *Macbeth* and getting up *King John*. Mr. Wallack is

* The *New Orleans Bee*, of a later date, calls his *Werner* "truly magnificent," and, in a long criticism, points out its beauties.

also delivering a series of dramatic lectures or entertainments, the nature of which is not explained; and Ole Bull and his violin are also entertaining the New Orleansists.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—Mr. Lumley might well say, with the poet,

"Tis not in mortals to command success;

But we'll do more, Sempronius,—we'll deserve it."

for, notwithstanding his liberal enterprise and exertion, he has not been able to give such pre-Easter musical entertainments as were likely to meet with popular approbation. The ballet, indeed, is of the very opposite character, and will, it is to be hoped, keep the management from loss, till a greater force of vocal talent is assembled; but, in the mean time, the poor *Adelia*, followed by the unfortunate *Zampa*, are but very so-so attractions to one of the few most munificently supported theatres in Europe.

Herold's music in *Zampa*, and the romantic nature of the story, have made that opera a mighty favourite in Germany, where a knowledge of and a taste for what is good in composition so generally prevails. In London, amongst our less cultivated ears, when performed some time ago, it did not make any striking effect; but even then, and on its repetition on Tuesday, its merits seemed to produce a strong impression on the auditory: we mean, the overture, choruses, and concerted pieces; for the rest, with hardly an exception, was a sad failure. In consequence of illness and the doctors, or disputes and the lawyers, Fornasari has not come to his engagement in London; and on this occasion a Signor Felice was, on a short notice, substituted for him in the part of *Zampa*, on which hangs all the chief power of the opera. Of course, we will not speak hardly of a task so undertaken; but it is enough to notice, that any thing more *infelicitous* than this attempt was never witnessed in any theatre. In one duet Persiani and Corelli were tolerably pleasing—the latter displaying a little more variety than on his *début*, but still nothing first-rate. A blank may express the remainder, till the *Esmeralda*, so full of action and so well executed, threw the spectators into those ecstasies which now attend the fortunate accomplishment of bounding step, or whirling pirouette, or graceful movement, or unreserved display of female forms. This last-mentioned attraction has, at length, reached its *knee plus ultra*; and the admiration it excites may fairly be deemed to be (philosophically, as with respect to the decline of Rome) one of the prominent signs of the times. Two features are distinctly recognisable in observing the condition of society in our Babylon, and both evincing a state of public feeling more to be lamented than coveted for the weal of a people. We have the operative indecencies no longer confined within the walls of a place of fashionable resort, limited in effect and comparatively innocuous; but we have them corrupting the masses in every print-shop window—mixed up sometimes with sacred subjects, and sometimes with exhibitions of depravity grosser than themselves. Women of all classes, youth of both sexes, vulgarity with its coarse jest, and vice with its ribaldry, surround these windows in almost every street; and none of thinking minds can fail to remark the pernicious influence they are exercising over the morals of all the lower classes. And, combined with such sensual stimulants, the other feature to which we allude is, that morbid appetite for horrors, the indulgence in which appears to prevail nearly among all classes of the community. Enormous guilt and unexampled criminality

are sure of their sympathisers; and appalling death-beds, and dreadful murders, and extraordinary suicides, and awful executions, are the relished food of the many; and there are even publications ministering regularly to this unnatural delight. Gasps and groans are counted, convulsions minutely described, disfigured corpses figured, and disgusting spectacles pictured; and thus—what between lively debauching on the one hand, and mortal agonising on the other—the feeling of England is gradually perverted from a healthful tone into a sickening and revolting national degeneracy.*

Haymarket.—The revival of Shakspeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, with the original induction of Christopher Sly, has deservedly brought good houses during the week; and we purpose in our next to offer a few observations on the subject.

French Plays.—Madame Albert appeared on Monday in the much-talked-of *Fille de Figaro*, and, notwithstanding one or two drawbacks, carried the piece triumphantly to a close, displaying traits of *naïveté* and vivacity which added great charms to her acting. It is almost impossible to give anything like form to M. Melesville's incongruities, so we shall content ourselves with saying that they are made the vehicle for bringing forward some of the adventures of a *revenduse à la toilette*, who from her dealings in merinoes and marriages, lawn and love, gloves and gaiety, has acquired a certain degree of knowledge of and power over the *élégantes* and gallants of Paris, which she turns to account in bringing about the union of two young lovers. Of course the success of all her plots and counter-plots is reserved for the last scene—a most brilliant one, by-the-bye—and after that, as Madame Albert has had the onus of sustaining five acts, she is rewarded for her exertions by a unanimous call before the curtain. *La Fille de Figaro* may not acquire so great a popularity with us as it has with our volatile neighbours, but it will certainly be a very attractive feature in Mr. Mitchell's bill of fare; for in addition to the great talent displayed by Madame Albert, it affords scope for some excellent acting on the part of others of the company, especially M. Cartigny, M. Barqui, and Mlle. Eliza Forgeot.

Mothers and Daughters. By Robert Bell, Esq. (London, J. Mortimer).—This comedy has appeared in a second edition with the author's promised explanatory preface; and a strange eventful history it is of an unsuccessful successful drama. The picture it gives of the state and resources of our stage is ludicrously melancholy. Between Mr. Farren, who would not undertake the principal character, and Mr. Bunn, who allotted one night for this Comedy of Errors, poor Mr. Bell was not like the bells of St. Bennet—there was nothing to put him "in mind of one, two, three." We recommend this curious story to all who feel an interest in dramatic literature.

LOVER'S EVENINGS!

It is but putting the apostrophe at another point, and making it *Lovers' Evenings*, to indicate how pleasant such evenings are. Time immemorial they have been so; blessed with the hopes of Youth, dear to the memories of Age.

* A very disgusting, low, and low-priced periodical called *The Death-Warrant*, is perhaps the most flagrant example of this diseased condition of things. Every sort of appalling calamity is described and illustrated with abominable wood-cuts: such as resurrection men mangling and removing dead bodies, strangling a prisoner, flogging a deserter, assassination, and other beastly representations. The mode of attracting attention is still a greater abomination.

But though of a like enjoyable kind, the *Lover's Evening* of which we have now to discourse is of an unlike description. It was the first public appearance of the gentleman of that name, so well known and so highly popular as novelist, composer, artist, dramatist, and lyricist, as the expositor of Irish character, and illustrator of Irish music. *Lover's Tales* are among the raciest of his country's productions in that line; and his songs are sung from the court to the cabin,—touching in natural pathos, or rich in national humour. A patriotic ambition has, happily for those who can hear them, induced him to deliver lectures on the music of Ireland, and embellish them with examples from ancient times, from his admirable contemporary Moore, and (chiefly) from his own compositions, either already chanted throughout the three kingdoms, or novelties which, from their beauty both in language and melody, must speedily partake of the same enviable notoriety. On Wednesday, the handsome concert-room of the Princess' theatre was crowded, centre, reserved seats, and orchestra, with as fashionable a looking throng as we have ever seen on a similar occasion. At 8 o'clock the lecture began; and, except the interruptions of numerous bursts of applause or laughter, the silent attention paid to the whole till nearly 11 o'clock* was the best tribute that could reward the successful efforts of Mr. Lover.

His own voice is of limited power; but what is wanted in physique is abundantly made up in genuine expression. The bard is the true interpreter of his own ideas; and to us an emphasis is worth more than the highest note ever reached by vocal organ. We love meaning far better than flourish, a vibration of our heart's strings beyond the purest shake ever executed, and a simple feeling of emotion above any pitch of tone that would astonish the world. When rarely united (as in one of the applauding audience who sat not far from us, Mrs. Alfred Shaw), the finished powers of music and just expression are indeed irresistible. But to return to our theme. After some pertinent and interesting introductory remarks, Mr. L. sang a new song, called *Whisper low*, of which it is enough to say that it deserves a place beside his *Angels' Whisper*—"A baby was sleeping." He then proceeded to speak of the ancient harp and harpers, of the remarkable names given to the strings of the instrument, and other matters of curious lore, interspersed with many amusing anecdotes, and old as well as modern traits of Irish character. Every division was followed by a song, duet, or trio, aptly brought in, and charmingly sung by Miss Cubitt, a Miss Rollo Dickson, and the author. Among these, the glowing benevolence of the *Four-leaved Shamrock*, sung by Mr. L.; *Carolan*, sung by Miss Cubitt; *Molly Bawn*, sung by Miss Dickson; and, in conclusion, *Coo Coo* (a new song), also sung by this young lady; and *Widow Macchree*, by Mr. Lover;—were lauded to the echo. The story of the "Curse of Kishogue" was told with inimitable drollery. And of new songs, destined for equal popularity with their predecessors, we may quote the following:

* Too late, however, and we are of opinion that no treat of the kind should exceed two hours, and conduct us into midnight. Encores, it is true, interfere with and destroy previous calculations of time; but in London, with its distances, many people desire to leave public places so as to get home at convenient seasons; and others in the upper ranks of life have often to visit private parties. Care should be taken to meet these requisites; for it is very annoying to quit what is so agreeable to us in the middle of our pleasure, and hardly less so to notice persons obliged to depart in order to avoid too late hours.

"Whisper Low."

In days of old, when first I told
A tale so bold, my love, to thee,
In faltering voice I sought thy choice,
And did rejoice thy blush to see;
With downcast eyes I heard thy sighs,
And hope reveal'd her dawn to me,
As soft and slow, with passion's glow,
I whisper'd low, my love, to thee.

The cannon loud, in deadly breach,
May thunder on the shrinking foe;
'Tis anger is but loud of speech,

The voice of love is soft and low.
The tempests shout, the battle's rout,
Make havoc wild we weep to see;
But summer wind and friends when kind
All whisper low as I to thee.

Now gallants gay, in pride of youth,
Say, would you win the fair one's ear?
Your votive prayer be short and sooth,
And whisper low, and she will hear.
The matin-bell may loudly tell
The bridal morn when all may hear;
But at the time of vesper-chime
Oh whisper low in beauty's ear."

Of a livelier character is

"There's no such Girl as mine."

Oh, there's no such girl as mine
In all the wide world round;
With her hair of golden twine,
And her voice of silver sound.
Her eyes are as black as the aloes,
And quick is her ear so fine,
And her breath is as sweet as the rose,
There's no such girl as mine!

Her spirit so sweetly flows,
Unconscious winner of hearts,
There's a smile wherever she goes,
There's a sigh wherever she parts;
A blessing she wins from the poor,
To court her the rich all incline,
She's welcome at every door—
O there's no such girl as mine!
She's light to the banquet-hall,
She's balm to the couch of care;
In sorrow, in mirth, in all,
She takes her own sweet share.
Enchanting the many abroad,
At home doth she brightest shine;
'Twere endless her worth to laud—
There's no such girl as mine!"

At the end, the room rose and loudly cheered this most entertaining and characteristic beginning of a long course of "Irish Evenings," which, like Wilson's Scotch, will delight the public, no matter to which of the three kingdoms they belong.

MUSIC.

THE CONTRAPUNTAL AND MUSICAL REVIEW.

THE musical taste of a people depends in no small degree upon their manners, customs, and climate. The Germans are a studious, systematic race; on this account their music is solid and ingenious, and appreciated most by the refined lovers and professors of the art. The Italians have a soft, light, and warm character of music, not unlike the people and their climate; while the French exhibit a polite and agreeable style, but which seldom touches the heart, and much less the mind. The English character of music is similar to its language and climate, possessing little originality, and very variable. If, however, British musicians studied the science of music one half as much as the Germans, then they might become the most musical people amongst the European nations.

The musical taste of a country depends upon the mode of education given to the public; for they imbibed the spirit of their masters, and in proportion to the knowledge communicated their conceptions of great works will be formed. It is, therefore, most necessary that professors of music should be theorists as well as practitioners of their art. It is not to be supposed that works, which required the best efforts of a powerful and reflecting

mind, could be interpreted and understood by mere mechanical means, otherwise a machine would have the advantage over man; for certainly it would have more rapidity, precision, and force, than could be attained by the most agile finger. When the inspirations of Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, Gluck, and the classic compositions of S. Bach, Handel, and Graun, cease to delight an audience, there can but exist two causes—a want of ear or a want of a solid musical education. Yet even those who have little ear for music, but who have in other respects good natural abilities, may by proper management be taught to appreciate what is good. The sense of hearing, like all our other faculties, may be improved, provided the music-master be a scientific man. The misfortune is, that persons possessing but little musical ear are unconscious of it, and consequently venture flattering opinions on inferior compositions, which, had they properly understood, they would be astonished at their own want of taste in approving. The Germans are acknowledged to be the most musical nation on the continent, and yet it would be folly to believe that they had naturally better organs for hearing than the English; or, using a general phrase, that "music runs in the blood of the Germans."

The only reason why Germany excels England in music is, because the former people value and study the science of music more than the latter.

It is not, we repeat, the ear of an Englishman which is defective; it is the method of musical instruction which infects the public with a false taste. Instead, therefore, of attaching blame to the public for not appreciating truly classical music, we must perceive that their teachers are themselves censurable, inasmuch as it would lie in their power to impart to their scholars a love for classic works, if they were themselves accomplished musicians. But we regret to say that most of them have studied themselves more than their art, and are incompetent for this task of tuition, having rested only on the hope that manual dexterity would blind the public as to their real progress in the science. Year after year we have the pleasure of reading of the wonderful performances of many brilliant players; but how few of them are so cultivated as to execute with refinement the works of Mozart, Beethoven, &c.

It is extremely easy for a singing-master to teach a simple song, such as "Woodman, spare that tree;" but it requires taste and knowledge to teach Haydn's beautiful song, "O tuneful voice," a song too little sung, because it is so very poetical, and demands a refined musical mind to do it justice.

Singing-masters, then, as well as music-masters, ought to be scientific musicians, or they will only teach their scholars to bring out tones; and this brings us now to offer a word or two on the present state of musical taste in this country.

It has been often observed, that music tends to elevate mankind, and that those who admire classical music have better natural abilities than those who cannot comprehend the beautiful contrivances and designs of a composition. Should not this be sufficient to stimulate those who desire to be considered thoughtful and refined to seek to know those beauties in the art which science and a good understanding alone can reveal to them? Let us follow the German example, and the English people will soon learn to appreciate what is truly great.

Terminology applied to the Science of Music.—The progress of the study of botany has been much impeded by useless, inapplicable, and in-

consistent technical terms, which, however, have fortunately been much improved of late years. It is to be hoped that musicians will also reform their terms of art, and render them more natural and explicit than they are at present. The expressions, for instance, *thorough-bass*, *common chord*, *superfluous 6th*, *added 6th*, *German 6th*, *French 6th*, *Italian 6th*, *Neapolitan 6th*, with many others, are puerile, since they indicate nothing of the nature of sound.

There is nothing definite in the term "*thorough-bass*." A knowledge of thorough-bass means an acquaintance with harmony or the science of music, although the words themselves do not convey that idea. "Common chord" is a contradictory expression, inasmuch as it often occurs in music in a manner producing a very uncommon effect. An instance may be found in Mr. Balfe's pleasing opera *The Bohemian Girl*, in the song "The heart bowed down" (see Ex. 1).

The term common chord cannot be said to be used more frequently than all the other chords, because there are more minor thirds in chords than major thirds; and a common chord means, a major third with a perfect fifth. A common chord ought to be called a *major triad*, which would be a term very appropriate to the nature of the chord. Great uniformity ought to be preserved in the terminology of arts and sciences.

The intervals of a second, third, fourth, &c., should be called *duads*, because two sounds are joined together. When three natural intervals are struck together, they should be called *triads*. When four natural intervals are struck together, they should be called *tetrads*. Afterwards come the compound discords, but we will go no further for the present (see Ex. 2, 3, 4).

The English names for the different sorts of *sixths* are truly unmeaning and incomprehensible. Would it not be as consistent to call a sixth a Bavarian sixth as a French sixth, or a Lincolnshire sixth as a Neapolitan sixth?

With a good system of harmony, these names of places would never have been adopted at all, and their use shews a want of connexion, and proper method of treating the subject of sound. We will now define the proper nature of these *sixths*, which will at once convince our readers that the motive for calling them by such irregular and vague names arose from a want of order and principle.

The so-called *superfluous sixth* (see Ex. 5.) should be called the *augmented sixth*, as nothing is *superfluous* that is required—the sixth being, in reality, a very great or augmented sixth.

The so-called *added sixth* (see Ex. 6.) should be called no sixth at all, because what is considered a sixth is in truth the root of the tetrad.

The simple question, what is a tetrad? would have been sufficient to have shewn that the chord of the added sixth is as much the second form of the tetrad D F A C, as E G B D is in the second form in Ex. 7. If D be the root in one case, E must be the root in the other, or a tetrad is not I. III. V. VII.

The so-called German sixth (see Ex. 8) is the tetrad on the interdominant, or raised fourth degree, in the minor mode.

The so-called French sixth (see Ex. 9) is the tetrad on the supertonic, or second degree, with the interdominant of the minor mode.

The so-called Italian sixth (see Ex. 10) is the double diminished triad on the interdominant of the minor mode.

The so-called Neapolitan sixth (see Ex. 11) is a major triad on the sixth degree of the nearest related minor mode to the chord before it. Thus

D minor is in Ex. 11 the nearest modulation from a minor. It will be observed that all chords in music stand either on the degrees of the major or minor modes, and by this order and regularity of system all the different chords should be described; then students would know what were the quality of chords, and where they were to be found in the modes. All terms of art should be descriptive, natural, and regular, otherwise they are useless verbiage, and tend to mystify the simple truths of nature.

EXAMPLE 1.



Ex. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.



Ex. 8. 9. 10. 11.



[In our last article, "Contrapuntal Society" should be "Contrapuntists' Society."]

VARIETIES.

The Actions of Maharajpooer and Punniar have just been illustrated in a Map by Mr. Wyld—copied, as we observe, from two interesting sketches which we received from Calcutta with our latest *Englishman* newspaper.

The Artists' General Benevolent Institution, it will be seen, hold their anniversary next Saturday, under the presidency of Sir R. H. Inglis, and with a numerous and distinguished list of stewards. We rejoice to perceive from the annual general cash account that this widely benevolent design continues to flourish in funds so as to be able to dispense relief to many sufferers who have seen brighter days; and we hope the produce of Saturday will much increase their means of doing good and extending the work of charity.

Royal College of Physicians.—Dr. Paris, who has for a considerable time performed the functions of president of the Royal College of Physicians for the late Sir H. Hallford, has been elected his successor in that dignified station. Dr. Paris's work on *Diet*, and his long experience, pointed him out for this honour without a rival; and it is gratifying to find such claims as his so unanimously recognised by his brethren of the profession.

The late Duke of Sussex's Library.—It is now repeated (what we stated soon after the death

of H. R. H.) that the King of Prussia is in treaty for the purchase of his fine biblical library. The general Catalogue contains 45,000 volumes; and we presume, from the report again revived, that our own government has declined the option of becoming possessor of this collection.

Duke of Devonshire's Coins.—This week Messrs. Christie and Manson have been selling the Duke of Devonshire's collection of coins, said to have cost upwards of 50,000*l.* Greek copper, silver, and gold; Roman middle and large brasses; and many rare pieces of other kinds, brought fair prices, but not, we fancy, to realise the original outlay. Mr. Manson observed that it was the most superb ever offered to the public, and its dispersion would enrich many a cabinet.

East India Company's Museum.—The annual return of the number of persons who have visited this institution for the twelve months past, ending the 31st of December, it would appear amounts to 14,161. This includes such visitors only who have resorted to the Museum on public days, viz. each Saturday in every week, exclusive of private visitors, who being provided with tickets of admission from the directors, can view the exhibition any day throughout the week, Sunday excepted.

Round Churches, &c.—At the last meeting of the Cambridge Camden Society a paper was read by the Rev. P. Freeman, tutor of St. Peter's College, on the history of the church of the Holy Sepulchre. He deduced the origin of round churches from the existence of circular temples, such as the Pantheon, to which Constantine's church of the Resurrection bore a great resemblance. He then described the symbolism of the Pantheon, and quoted the Ven. Bede with respect to the vaulting of round churches. The church of the Holy Sepulchre in Cambridge is the oldest of the four remaining in England. It was consecrated in the year 1101, seventeen years before the institution of the order of the Knights Templars. No evidence remained that the church was ever connected with that order; and in the course of the excavations in the interior nothing was found at all resembling the sepulchral remains in the Temple Church, London. The church, therefore, was probably founded by some one interested in the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, and for the purpose of providing constant prayers for the success of the crusades. It was shewn by examples that the name "Jewry," traditionally used for this parish, arose probably from the circumstance that the model of the Holy Sepulchre existed within it; and the legend that the Ven. Bede once lived in it is commemorated by a stained glass votive window representing the saint in the restored edifice.

Fluoric Acid in Animal Bodies.—At the last meeting of the Oxford Ashmolean Society, Dr. Daubeny exhibited specimens of glass etched by means of fluoric acid, and which he had extracted from recent as well as fossil bones and teeth, tending to shew that the above principle existed in the solid parts of man and other animals, even at the present day—a fact which has lately been disputed by Dr. Rees in London and Messrs. Girardin and Preissner in Paris. Dr. Skelton Mackenzie read an able paper on the application of the electrolyte to the fine arts; and Mr. Rigand adduced striking evidence to prove that the accusation of infidelity against the famous astronomer Halley was unfounded.

Fine Arts in Paris.—The annual exhibition was opened yesterday week, and we learn that

there are 2423 articles, or 826 more than in 1843, viz. 1808 paintings and pictures, 348 miniatures, water-colours, paintings on porcelain, &c.; 24 works of architecture, 133 of sculpture, 89 engravings, and 21 lithographs.

A M. Toussaint Michel, the author of a most impious book, entitled "Caducité des Religions prétendues Révélées," was tried by the Court of Assizes of Paris on Friday week, and convicted of "outrage against religion and public and religious morality," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000*fr.* The seized copies of the book were, moreover, ordered to be destroyed. The most remarkable circumstance connected with the affair appears to be the impunity with which the advocate of the accused person was permitted by the court to utter in the course of his speech impieties more revolting than those contained in the work itself.—*Times.*

Natural History.—The following is an extract of a letter from Audubon, the venerable naturalist, to a friend in Richmond:—"I dare say that through the press you have heard or read of as much of my late rambles as I am myself acquainted with; and I will only say, that besides many new plants, flowers, &c., I have procured fifteen species of new birds, and some rare and curious quadrupeds—all of which will be published in course, along with the great amount of information I have collected on the spot. On the whole, my journey was a pleasant one, and I brought back in my person a hale, fat, and active old gentleman, who would not have the least objection (if called upon) to renew his researches in the Far West."

Mexico.—An American work by Mr. Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, states "that near the town of Cuernavaca, not more perhaps than 70 miles from Mexico, there is a populous and well-governed Indian village, enjoying its native habits, and refusing to hold intercourse with the Spaniards." This, observes the editor of a Baltimore paper, is a highly interesting and important fact, as it may yet enlighten us as to the history of a people of whom so little is known, and who had attained to a high degree of civilisation. Mr. Stephens, in his *Incidents of Travel*, mentions the report that an Indian city exists amongst the mountains, which strangers are not permitted to visit; and that such a city exists, Mr. Mayer does not think improbable. It is to be hoped that means will be devised to visit and examine the village of which Mr. Mayer speaks, and also to ascertain the truth of the report mentioned by Mr. Stephens.

Copper Balloons.—Some ingenious Parisian, it is reported, is about to try the experiment of navigating the air in copper, instead of silk, balloons. What next? iron?

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

In the Press.—The Religious Life and Opinions of Frederick William III. King of Prussia, translated from the German.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Elements of Natural History: the Principles of Classification, with amusing Accounts of remarkable Animals, by Mrs. R. Lee, with Illustrations, 12mo, bd. 7*s.* 6*d.*—*Turf-Annals of York and Doncaster, from the Earliest Period to 1843*, by J. Orton, 8vo, 12*s.*—*The Artist and Amateur's Magazine*, edited by E. V. Rippling, royal 8vo, 1*s.*—*Lay Lectures on Christian Faith and Practice*, by John Bullar, 12mo, 6*s.*—*Short Meditations and Prayers, and Devotions for the Sick*, Parts I. and II., 6*d.* each.—*The Forester's Daughter*, by Hannah D. Burton, 3 vols, post 8vo, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—*Tables for Calculating Dock Warehouse-Rent*, by J. Ella, royal 8vo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—*Meek on Mutual Recognition*, 4th edit. fcp. 3*s.* 6*d.*—*Scrofula: its Nature, Causes, and Treatment*, &c., by W. T. Smith, 8vo, 7*s.*—*His-*

tory of Holland, from the beginning of the Tenth to the end of the Eighteenth Century, by C. M. Davies, Vol. III. (completion), 8vo, 12*s.*—*Cottage Dialogues on the Gospel of St. John*, by D. H. 18mo, 2*s.* 6*d.*—*Narrative of the Last Campaign in Afghanistan under General Pollock*, by Lieut. Greenwood, post 8vo, 13*s.*—*The Miller of Deanhaugh*, by J. Ballantine, with Illustrations, 8vo, 8*s.*—*Factories and the Factory-System*, by W. Cooke Taylor, LL.D., 8vo, 4*s.*—*Tales, by a Barrister*, 3 vols, post 8vo, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—*Sir C. Bell's Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression*, 3d edition, royal 8vo, 2*l.*—*Conversations with Cousin Rachel*, Vol. II. 18mo, 2*s.* 6*d.*—*Poems and Ballads of Schiller*, translated by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 2 vols, post 8vo, 2*l.*—*Short Lectures on Scriptural Doctrine and Precepts*, by C. M., with Preface by Rev. T. King, 18mo, 2*s.*—*The Queen's Visit to France and Belgium*, fcp. 5*s.* 6*d.*—*Cardinal de Retz*, 2 vols, post 8vo, 2*l.*—*Why do you believe the Bible? &c.*, by the Rev. J. Bate-man, 12mo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—*Chemical and Physiological Balance of Organic Nature*, by Dumas and Bousisingault, 12mo, 4*s.*

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

(This table shews the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.)

1844.	h. m. a.	1844.	h. m. a.
Mar. 23	. 12 6 38.6	Mar. 27	. 12 5 24.7
24	. 6 20.2	28	. 5 6.2
25	. 6 1.8	29	. 4 47.7
26	. 5 43.3		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Z. Z. must be aware that with the long experience of the *Literary Gazette*, when it ventures on remarks (as in the review of the *New Spirit of the Age* last week) which apply to the private characters of public men, who are made the subject of animadversion, its course is shaped from an intimate intercourse with the parties during many years. Just biography can never otherwise be produced; and it is the duty of every respectable and well-informed journal to correct misrepresentations affecting such a class of persons whenever and wherever they occur. The service, perhaps, is not so much for the present time as for the future, when living testimony is beyond reach and uncorrected error would control opinion. The few words respecting Sir E. Bulwer Lytton come particularly within this explanation, which we trust will satisfy Z. Z. and others.

Thanks to C. C. We will refer to the matter within a No. or two, when the first "Journal" of the Association issues from the press.

We should think Brunet's Manual (of which, we believe, a complete edition is nearly forthcoming) would best suit the purpose required by our correspondent "Broad Street, City, 19 March."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A more detailed advertisement, specifying the chief features of the library, and some of the most interesting articles, will hereafter appear.

The Catalogue is preparing with all possible despatch, and may be obtained, when ready, of Messrs. Sotheby and Co., Auctioneers, Wellington Street, Strand; T. Rodd, 9 Great Newport Street (who will punctually execute any commissions with which he may be entrusted at the sale); and of the principal Booksellers in London, Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. Arrangements will be made also to ensure its being obtained in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, in time to admit of sending commissions for the sale.

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March 14, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books for transferring Shares in this Society will be closed on **THURSDAY** the 31st instant, and will be re-opened on **MONDAY** the 8th day of April next.

The dividends for the year 1843 will be payable on **MONDAY** the 8th day of April next, at 10 o'clock (Tuesday excepted), between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock.

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March 16, 1844.

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*** In consequence of the numerous disappointments of parties who could not obtain admission last Wednesday, and as the Reserved Seats for the future will be limited to 226, and numbered to secure regularity, an early application is recommended to secure tickets as follows:—Duff and Hodgson, 65 Oxford Street; Cramer and Co., Regent Street; Chappell and Co., Olivier and Co., and F. Leeder, Bond Street; also, Sams, Mitchell's, and Bailey's Libraries.

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The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers are respectfully informed, that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be celebrated in FREEMASON'S HALL, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

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DEATH OF MR. LOUDON.

At a Meeting of the Friends of the late Mr.

LOUDON, held at 21 Regent Street, for the purpose of considering the best means of extricating his Widow and Daughter from the difficulties in which they are placed by his sudden death.

PROFESSOR LINDLEY having been called to the Chair, it was resolved:—

I.—That in the opinion of this Meeting, very great services were rendered to Horticulture by the late Mr. Loudon.

II.—That the difficulties in which his family is now placed have arisen from his zeal in the promotion of Gardening, and not from personal imprudence.

III.—That the Works of Mr. Loudon are themselves of sufficient value to place his family in independent circumstances, provided they can be sold; and in the opinion of this Meeting it is most desirable that the Friends of Horticulture should exert themselves to effect that end.

IV.—That since many persons who already possess Mr. Loudon's Works are probably desirous of subscribing towards a fund for the assistance of his family, it is desirable that, in addition, a Subscription List be opened, to which the friends of horticulture may be invited to contribute.

V.—That a Committee be appointed to receive subscriptions, and to act otherwise as to them may seem expedient.

The Committee, earnestly endeavouring to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions, respectfully present the following as a List of the Works of the late Mr. Loudon, the sale of which will best promote their object, viz:—

Published in July, 1838, price 10s. cloth lettered,

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The Committee beg to add, that purchasers will confer an additional benefit by sending their orders for books, accompanied by an order for payment in London at the Post-office, Oxford Street, to Mr. Loudon, Bywater, Middlesex; and their money subscriptions to J. Drake, Esq., 215 Oxford Street. The names of purchasers will be published weekly in the "Gardener's Chronicle."

Subscriptions will also be received by the Treasurer, James Cook, Esq., 40 Mincing Lane, London; and by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Glyn and Co., Lombard Street; Sir John W. Lubbock, Bart. and Co., Mansion House Street; and Messrs. Coutts, Strand, London.

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